

WITHIN OUR BORDERS



AN ALBERTA
GOVERNMENT
PUBLICATION

- Alberta Populations
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SEPTEMBER, 1968

WHAT DO YOU do with two billion feet of burned-over timber, half of which is sawlog size? That question faces the Alberta Forest Service of the Department of Lands and Forests following the widespread blaze that ravaged a million acres of the Whitecourt, Lac La Biche and Slave Lake forests early this summer.

The problem is one of urgency, for burned-over sawlog size timber cannot be counted upon to remain in a merchantable condition for more than a short while. Two years is considered the absolute maximum and, quite frequently, the wood for lumber use deteriorates in much less time than that. Often there is not sufficient time for the operator to get it all cut and milled before it becomes unusable as lumber. For salvage as pulpwood, the time element is not so critical.

The causes of deterioration in such wood for lumber are two-fold. There is the matter of cracking as changing temperatures set dried-out wood straining against wood that still retains sap, a process greatly speeded up by the drying effect of the forest fire. And there is the ever-present danger of infestation by boring beetles.

To begin with immediately after the fire was extinguished, aerial photo reconnaissance was employed to fix the exact location and boundaries of the burned-over area. These photos are super-imposed on detailed forest cover maps showing stand volume information collected during the big three-year province-wide aerial survey of Alberta forests of 1964-66. In this way it is possible to effect a fairly accurate estimate of the amount of timber destroyed in the blaze, the amount still standing and salvageable and also its position within the blackened region.

Once the merchantable sawlog size fire-killed timber is located, the Alberta Forest Service divides the whole area into cutting units, gauging the size of these on the basis of volume, condition of stand and

FOREST SALVAGE



similar factors. In the Whitecourt-Slave Lake forests these units contain from two to five million board feet each. The units are allocated

on a first-come, first-served basis. Interested individuals must financially guarantee their performance before a block is designated. Some

blocks are advertised and tenders invited. There is one proviso: the operator or quota holder originally active in the area and who held the sawlog quota rights in the area before the fire, is allowed first choice, up to the amount he can utilize in the time allocated, for he is the one who suffered severe direct loss.

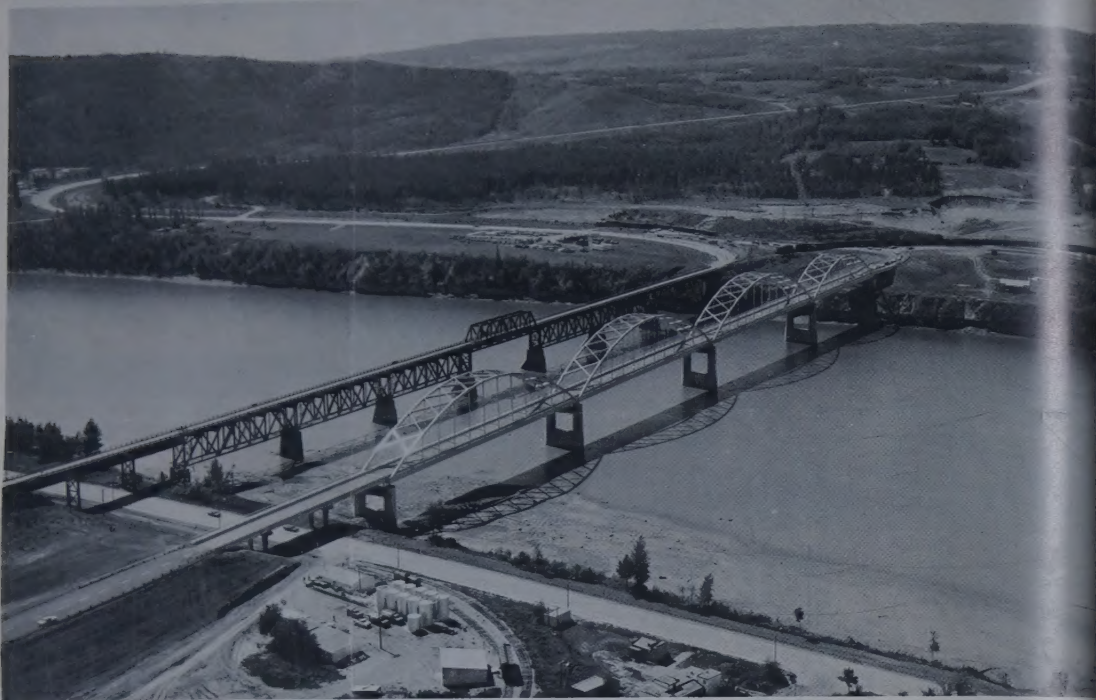
A million acres is a huge area to attempt to reforest if nature cannot by itself do the job. In case it cannot, one more step follows in the wake of an extensive forest fire — artificial reforestation. Following the Whitecourt-Slave Lake fire, small scale projects were started about the same time that the timber operators began cutting the salvage. There are several different methods of reforestation to be employed, where nature cannot do the job depending on the circumstances.

By one method, eight to ten week old seedlings encased in plastic split-tube containers are inserted in holes prepared for them in the ground. The tubes measure three inches in length with a diameter of three-quarter inch and they are planted by hand. A man with a dibble, a device for creating appropriately sized holes for the containers, works through the area at a rate of about two acres per day.

In another section, a crawler tractor with a front mounted V-blade and pulling a planting machine, is employed. The machine makes slits in the soil ready to receive bare-rooted seedlings. These are inserted into the slits by hand. This process sees replanting performed at up to two acres per day. In both cases, replanting is done at intervals of about nine feet which works out to slightly over five hundred trees per acre.

One other method to be employed is scarification and seeding. In this case bulldozers scrape patches clear of debris down to mineral soil and seeders follow the machine, spot seeding in the most likely places.

New Bridge Over Peace River Is Efficient, Graceful



New Health Screening Project Underlines Importance Of Preventive Medicine In Caring For Albertans

A PIONEERING STEP in preventive medicine was taken by the Sturgeon Health Unit at the Thorhild County Office with Alberta's first public multiple health screening program. Only a handful of such screenings have been held in Canada.

Planning and arrangements for the screening program were carried out by the Sturgeon Health Unit, officials of Thorhild County, the private doctors in the district and representatives from the community. A coordinating committee was formed under which separate screening days were set up for residents of the Thorhild, Newbrook, Radway and Redwater areas. The preventive health program, billed as an exercise in 'Preventicare', received the close co-operation of the Alberta Government Department of Health, the Provincial Laboratory, the University of Alberta and University Hospital and voluntary bodies such as the Canadian Cancer Association, the Canadian Mental Health Association and the Alberta Tuberculosis Association.

The screening program points up the increasing emphasis being placed on the preventive aspect of the work of health units throughout Alberta. The program was based on the premise that many diseases may be contracted years before symptoms become readily apparent, yet which may be detected by careful early medical tests. The screenings at Thorhild were designed to probe for several of the more serious diseases which are prone to go unnoticed for considerable periods of time. At the same time, the clinics were utilized for a general immunization program against tetanus and polio and for general public health education.

Thorhild County covers an area of more than 850 square miles with a population of close to six thousand persons. Only adults were invited to attend the clinics and of these 1,340 turned out to take advantage of the proffered facilities. In each case where the tests performed indicated the possible existence of disease, the patient's regular doctor was notified of the results of the tests taken at the screening. The patient would then visit his doctor who would verify the results indicated by the tests and, if warranted, would carry out treatment.

Mechanics of the screening were deceptively simple in appearance but were the result of much careful consideration. As patients arrived at the clinic they were given literature containing a complete outline of the aims and procedures of the program. They were warned that screening tests are no more than the name implies, a number of basic tests. They are not designed as a complete diagnosis and they are not infallible; nor can they guarantee continued good health in the future.

After registration the patients were taken from one health station to another where the various tests were performed, starting with an examination for irregularities connected with the arteries and heart and going on through tests of vision, lungs, blood and so on. The whole operation was programmed in such a way that the results of the tests were made available in the minimum of time and, where irregularities were noted, the patient's doctor was immediately informed.

The value of the screening program is being studied. It has already elicited commendations from doctors in private practice and has resulted

in about two hundred persons learning of hitherto unsuspected symptoms that may indicate a danger to their health. One person was discovered to be suffering from no fewer than five different ailments. In the case of one woman who attended the clinic on a Wednesday, a test indicated the possible presence of cancer. The results of the test were known the following day, and by Friday her physician had been informed. He examined her on Saturday morning and confirmed the results indicated by the examination at the screening. Over the weekend the doctor arranged accommodation at the hospital and within a week of the original test doctors at the hospital had removed an early cancer.

Health units throughout the province are set up with the co-operation of the Alberta Government Department of Health and local governments to provide preventive health services, including the control and prevention of infectious diseases, post-natal and infant welfare services, school health services and health education.

"Within Our Borders" is a publication designed to acquaint the people of the Province with the administration of the Alberta Government.

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Geese Are "Planted" For Future Nesting

INSTINCT DICTATES that the Canada Goose return to breed at the body of water on which it learned to fly. On this instinct is based a program to distribute Alberta's goose population over a wider area of the province and to utilize likely breeding regions now not being used.

Teams of personnel from the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Alberta Department of Lands and Forests, working with Ducks Unlimited, are capturing goslings and transferring them to regions away from adult birds. Preliminary results of the program show that the young geese learn to fly in their new locality and that the majority will return to breed at the same location, thus establishing a new breeding population.

At a time when neither gosling nor adult is able to fly, the former because it is too young, the latter because it is moulting, a circular enclosure is constructed on the shore at the narrow end of a lake which is heavily populated by the big birds. From this, two barriers are extended in the form of a wide "V", one reaching across the lake, the other along the shoreline. Using an air boat and ditches, Fish and Wildlife officers drive the geese toward the barrier. This guides them into the enclosure where they are trapped. The goslings are removed for transfer and the adults returned to the lake.

The young birds are generally between four and six weeks old when captured. At this age they adapt more quickly to their new surroundings and travel with fewer mishaps. Once at their new location, the goslings are released at night, when they are more docile, and, in most cases, they settle down and accept the strange habitat. Previous to their release, each is fitted with a num-

Placard and Scroll Encourage Observance of Human Rights

THE HUMAN RIGHTS BRANCH of the Alberta Department of Labor has produced several thousand copies of a placard and scroll describing the principles of Alberta Human Rights Legislation.

The scrolls are being distributed to all schools in the province, and the placards are being sent to businesses providing accommodation and other services to the public.

The text of the scroll deals directly with the Alberta Human Rights Code of Conduct, whereas the text of the placard points up a policy of non-discrimination in public accommodation, public services and employment.

Any business desiring to advise the public of its adherence to the principle of equal treatment to all, may obtain copies of the placard by writing to: The Administrator, Human Rights Branch, Department of Labor, Terrace Building, Edmonton, Alberta. The illuminated Human Rights Scroll may also be obtained on the same basis with requests limited to public buildings,

bered collar, identifiable from a distance, which assists in recording the comings and goings of the bird in future years.

This year, the third of a three-year program, trapping is being carried out in the vicinity of Brooks and the birds are being released in the Hanna region. During the past two years, the goslings were distributed over a wider area of the province and indications are that they are becoming established in their new breeding grounds. Total number of goslings re-distributed over the three year period is expected to reach approximately 1,000.

clubs, churches, groups or organizations. Placards are being provided at no charge, and the scrolls are available for the cost of mailing.

Sound Without Bubbles Is AGT Development

THE ENGINEERING DIVISION of Alberta Government Telephones has developed a safety-approved underwater sound system for installation at private and public swimming pools. The entire system, with underwater speaker and connecting electrical equipment and wiring, is installed and maintained by A.G.T. personnel. All electrical equipment, materials and installation methods comply with regulations of the Electrical Protection Branch of the Alberta Department of Labour.

The basic underwater sound system consists of an underwater loudspeaker, one or more loudspeakers in the pool area, a microphone, record changer or tape recorder and an amplifier. In larger pools where underwater sound systems are used for the purpose of instruction in synchronized swimming, additional speakers may be installed.

Underwater speakers installed by Alberta Government Telephones are equipped with a sealed, corrosion resistant cable. The speaker housing is adequately grounded and to further minimize shock hazard in the pool, both connecting amplifier and transformer are isolated and situated far enough away from poolsides to prevent contact by swimmers.

Begin Study on Purchasing Hospital Medicines in Bulk

THE HOSPITAL Services Division of the Department of Health has embarked on a study of the possible effectiveness of centralized quantity purchasing of drugs for Alberta hospitals as a method of reducing costs of operation.

It was believed that significant savings might result if some central body could co-ordinate all the drug purchases for all of the hospitals in the province. It was reasoned that if the entire drug purchase could be channelled to one manufacturer who qualified on a competitive basis as to quality and price of product, there should be a considerable saving resulting from the tremendous quantity such an order would comprise.

The investigation into the feasibility of such a co-ordinated purchasing policy progresses in four consecutive steps. In the first step a determination is made of the representative drugs to which such a study could be applied. The next step involves determining the quantity purchased by the hospitals in Alberta, and in the third step determines the amount of money involved in these purchases and the variance of price from one manufacturer to another and from one hospital to another.

As a result of the completion of the first step, ten generic drugs were selected, representing in value about twenty-five per cent of the costs of drugs to hospitals. Because the study is not yet complete, no figures exist to indicate the extent of the possible savings, but there are indications that savings would be substantial. In the early part of the survey it was found that the price of a given drug could vary as much as one hundred per cent from one hospital's order to another.

It was found, too, that drug manufacturers were highly receptive to suggestions of such a plan which would eliminate the need for extensive sales forces and merchandising campaigns.

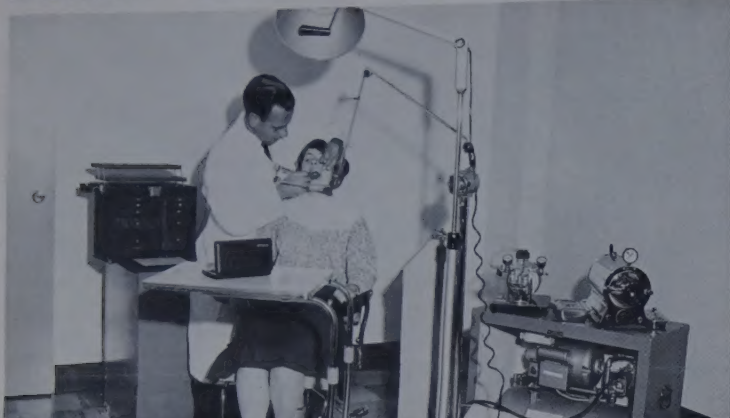
As envisioned, the scheme would, when put into practice, see a central body, not necessarily the provincial government, negotiate a uniform price for drugs required to meet the hospitals' needs. This would be a price established for all hospitals, regardless of size or location in the province.

Once the central body had settled on the lowest bidders offering quality products, the information and prices would be circulated to the hospitals. The hospitals would then order directly from the supplier indicated and receive the drug delivered at the most favorable price, subject only to a minimum size of order.



Habitat Artist Ralph Carson created this "Dinosaur Diorama" for the recently opened Dinosaur Gallery of the Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta in Edmonton. It is an accurately-scaled miniature scene depicting the Drumheller Valley as it may have appeared 65 million years ago, when the dinosaurs whose remains are still found in that area, roamed Alberta. Poplar and alder trees and ferns are complete to the finest detail of veining in the leaves; the foot and tail-prints of each animal are visible in the "mud" behind it; and the skilful combination of background painting and foreground detail gives the viewer an impression of looking across a vast expanse of countryside. The diorama, on which work has been proceeding for 18 months, is eight feet wide, four feet high, and four feet in depth. The Dinosaur Gallery also contains life-size replicas of three dinosaurs, a cast of a skull of a Tyrannosaurus rex, the largest carnivorous dinosaur known, and cases containing fossil specimens of other dinosaurs, fish, crocodiles and plants which once lived in Alberta.

Mobile Office Gives Opportunity Dental Care in Isolated Areas



This modern dental equipment folds up into a few compact cases for easy transport to another unserved area.

TO PROVIDE SERVICE in areas which have no access to a resident dentist, a Volunteer Dental Program has been operating by the Alberta Department of Health in co-operation with the Alberta Dental Association. Modern, portable dental equipment is provided through the Dental Health Services Branch of the department to members of the Alberta Dental Association volunteering to provide services on a practise basis in areas unable to support a full-time dental practise.

On requests from responsible agencies in outlying communities, temporary clinics established through this program are providing efficient dental services. Volunteer dentists, as part of their professional responsibility to serve these often remote areas, often at personal sacrifice to themselves and their private practise, schedule their appointments to allow for extended absences from their offices. No shortage of dentists volunteering their services has been encountered.

Communities requesting this service are responsible for providing clinic facilities at a modest expense to the dentist and are expected to assist in locating suitable living accommodations for his stay. The community is also responsible for publicizing the time and place of the clinic, and arranging for a local volunteer to assist in booking advance appointments and with routine office procedures. The patient is responsible for making his appointment for the type of service he wishes to receive, and for the payment of the dentist for services rendered.

Commencing with the acquisition of two portable dental units in 1961, this program has expanded to four units. The latest includes a high speed air turbine, portable air compressor, high velocity air syringe, hydraulic dental chair, alcohol sterilizer, high-intensity operating light, variable speed standard electric drill, portable suction and air apparatus, mobile instrument tray, and instrument cabinet.

Instrument cases and dual-purpose packing boxes, which often double as office work tables, combine ready portability with minimum set-up time required. The result is a sophisticated treatment centre both from the professional and patient point of view.

Careful planning in the design of packaging for the equipment had to take into account the complex problems of transportation, allowing use of air, rail, truck and bus.

These dental units now serve between 11 to 14 clinics from one to eight week's duration each

year, and average more than 150 professional working days a year. In the more inaccessible areas a dentist will often work from 7:30 a.m. to 10 p.m., seven days a week to meet the treatment demands. The average day consists of approximately thirty appointments. There has been a total of 90 clinics held since 1961.

An important benefit to outlying communities is that these clinics very often provide patients with information on preventive dental care for the first time. Of significance, too, is the fact that through these clinics dentists have been encouraged to set up permanent or part-time practises in or near previously unserved areas visited by them.

Attesting to the popularity of this service is the high percentage of requests for the return of clinics to areas once serviced, encouraging follow-up care and treatment.

Information regarding community participation in Volunteer Dental Programs and outlining local groups' responsibilities is available by contacting the Dental Health Services Branch, Provincial Department of Health, Administration Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

Local Vegetables Can Compete In Marketing

COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE growers in Alberta, utilizing modern processing, storing and marketing practices, could compete successfully with their American counterparts in the root crop sector of the industry, according to "The Fresh Vegetable Industry in Alberta", a recently-released report from the Production Research Branch of the Economics Division, Alberta Department of Agriculture.

The result of a two-year feasibility study of all phases of fresh vegetable production and marketing, the report places special emphasis on the economics of those influences which control the expansion of the industry, production, distribution and organization. It reveals that the possibility of expanding local markets and those in neighboring provinces appear to be very favorable for carrots, turnips, beets, parsnips, onions and other vegetables that can be winter stored in temperature and humidity-controlled facilities.

To compete with imported produce, according to the study, Alberta growers will have to pro-

New License Program Defines Hunt Limitations

UNDER NEW regulations governing big game hunting in Alberta, non-resident aliens (hunters not resident in Canada during the preceding year) may hunt big game in Alberta under a license which costs \$150. The \$150 license is good for all of Alberta and includes sheep, goat, black or brown bear and one antlered animal including moose. A special license to shoot moose in Big Game Zone No. 1 may be obtained for \$50, but no hunter may hold both these licenses.

The regulations laid down by the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Lands and Forests also provide for a similar big game license, at a cost of \$75 and a similar moose license for \$50, for Canadians not resident in Alberta. For \$15, a non-resident or non-resident alien, may obtain a license to hunt and kill Whitetail Deer.

Other changes in the regulations for non-residents and non-resident aliens cover the use of guides. Now, a hunter not resident in Alberta may not hunt big game in Big Game Zones 1, 6, 7, 9 or 10 unless accompanied by a guide. In other zones he must be accompanied by either a licensed guide or a resident of the province.

In an effort to assure a sufficient number of available guides to meet the demand, a Class B guide's license has been established. A licensed guide is not permitted to act for more than two hunters at a time. Non-resident hunters are expected to make arrangements for a guide before coming to Alberta. While the Fish and Wildlife Division will not recommend one licensed guide above another, a list of qualified guides has been prepared and is available upon request.

The regulations for out-of-province hunters also provide that each hunter must possess a valid Wildlife Certificate before hunting in Alberta. These are available at a cost of \$2.00. It is also necessary for each hunter to obtain an export permit shipping game out of Alberta. These export permits are free and merely provide for an accurate count of animals taken during the season.

For resident hunters, certain animals may be hunted only under special licenses which must be applied for on forms available only at the Alberta Department of Lands and Forests, Fish and Wildlife Division. Only one of each license may be held by a hunter in any one year. In the past, information on regulations governing special hunting licenses were advertised in all provincial newspapers. This year, with the publication of a new, comprehensive, color-coded folder containing a summary of regulations, the special-licenses are being publicized only through distribution of the folder. It is available directly from the Fish and Wildlife Division or from any vendor of big game licenses.

vide a steady supply of properly graded and attractively packaged vegetables, which means the adoption of modern processing practices to ensure the retention of freshness and nutritive quality. The report suggests the construction of modern packaging and sorting facilities to attain this objective.

Financed jointly by the provincial and federal governments under ARDA, the study was carried out by the Production Research Branch, assisted by the Plant Industry Division of the Department of Agriculture, and the Alberta Department of Industry and Tourism. All information, collected from government, business and private sources, was analyzed to compare the competitive position of American and Canadian fresh vegetable products in Alberta.

Copies of "The Fresh Vegetable Industry in Alberta" are available from the Publications Office of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

Demand For Fir Tree Replants Computer Will Aid Farm Production

Makes Seed Collection Major Job



The end result of the separation process: seeds so tiny it takes 160,000 to 180,000 to make up a pound.



Eight hours in 130 degree heat opens the cones to permit removal of the seeds.

THIS YEAR, IT IS expected that some 30,000 Alberta farmers will receive assistance in preparing their land for next spring's crop from the provincial government's digital computer, which has been programmed by the Soils Branch of the Plant Industry Division, Alberta Department of Agriculture, to provide the answers to almost any combination of soil problems.

The farmer supplies a sample of soil, along with information as to past and future crops and other specific data. The sample is analyzed by the Soils Laboratory and the results of the analysis, plus the other information provided are transferred to a punch card which is fed to the computer. The machine responds by printing out a sheet giving such vital information as the required plant nutrients, suggestions for crop rotation, and other recommendations for improved production. The answer sheet also lists the agricultural pamphlets which apply to the specific problems of that particular soil.

A file of these answer sheets provides an easily accessible source of soil data from all regions of the province, invaluable in the preparation of surveys and for mapping of soil elements.

Calgary Men's Hostel Will Provide Single Bed Accommodation For 270



THE ALBERTA DEPARTMENT of Public Welfare has opened a new three storey Single Men's Hostel in Calgary. The building constructed at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000 provides dormitory, single-bed accommodation for some 270 men.

With the opening of new facilities in Calgary, the Welfare Department is now able to abandon the old Ogden Hostel, first built as a hotel in 1912. The Ogden Institution was taken over by the provincial Welfare Homes and Institutions Branch in 1933, and has provided accommodation for 220 men. Obsolete in size and services, the Ogden Hostel had to be furnished with double-decker bunk beds, and there was insufficient space to set-up extra beds for men applying for aid during the winter months when employment opportunities were at a minimum.

The new Calgary Hostel will also represent a substantial saving in transportation costs for the Welfare Department. The old Ogden Hostel, situated distant from the downtown section of Calgary, had to be provided with buses leased from the city's transit system.

Designed and built in accordance with Calgary's urban development plan, the new provincial Hostel is located in the eastern section of the city's downtown area. It has dining room facilities to serve 100 men at one sitting, a TV room, a reading room, a writing room and a recreation room which can easily be converted to a sleeping area for 70 additional occupants.

To assist men in meeting their problems, finding employment and stabilizing their work habits, a social worker will be employed full time at the Hostel. A similar position already exists at the Single Men's Hostel in Edmonton. Through the efforts of these male social workers, men may be referred to employment, directly placed in employment or referred to various centers offering vocational training.

A staff of twelve, including a manager and assistant manager will be employed at the Calgary Hostel.

THE INCREASED DEMAND for tree seeds resulting from the disastrous forest fires of this spring and from the continuing expansion of the pulp and paper industry is being filled by the new seed extraction plant at the Alberta Department of Agriculture Tree Nursery at Oliver.

Installed in 1967, and in full operation this year for the first time, the plant has increased seed production ten-fold, from a maximum of 40 bushels of cones per day to 400 bushels. These seeds are used both as a source for seedlings which are grown at the nursery and for actual seeding operations in forest areas.

The seeds arrive at the Nursery in spruce and pine cones, gathered and shipped from all forested areas of the province by the Alberta Forest Service and by private companies concerned with reforestation. Each lot is carefully identified so that the seed may be used in replanting in the area from which it came.

The first operation of the seed extraction plant is to open the cones by heat treatment. Spruce cones spend eight hours in ovens heated to 130 degrees. Pine cones, being much harder, are first subjected to one minute of 500 degree heat, then go into the ovens. Once open, the cones pass along to a tumbler which shakes the seeds loose. The cones are discarded and the seeds "dewinged", an operation which removes the husk. After a final cleaning, the seeds are stored until required.

The services of the seed extraction plant and the other facilities of the Tree Nursery are also available on agreement at a fee to private companies engaged in the forest industry. Presently the Nursery is storing, for one company, one ton of seeds. At 160,000 to 180,000 seeds per pound, that adds up to about 340 billion potential spruce and pine trees.

Almost 40,000 More People Residing

THE POPULATION of the Province of Alberta has increased by 39,445 persons in the past year, according to 1968 population figures issued by the Department of Municipal Affairs. The new total is 1,517,558, as compared to 1,478,113 in 1967. The figures, as established under provisions of the Municipalities Assistance Act, include population totals for 10 cities, 100 towns (one more than in 1967), 167 villages, 19 municipal districts, 29 counties, (two municipal districts became counties on January 1, 1968), 51 improvement districts, two special areas, as well as accounting for 20,189 Indians living on reserves within the province.

The list below shows the 1968 population figures compared with those for 1967:

POPULATION

Cities	1968	1967
Calgary	354,856	335,806
Camrose	8,477	8,362
Drumheller	4,698	3,574
Edmonton	393,563	381,230
Grande Prairie	11,605	11,417
Lethbridge	37,760	37,022
Lloydminster		
(Alberta Portion)	4,303	4,180
Medicine Hat	25,574	25,574
Red Deer	26,730	26,173
Wetaskiwin	6,154	6,008
TOTAL	873,720	839,346

Towns	1968	1967
Athabasca	1,768	1,672
Barrhead	2,718	2,718
Bashaw	754	729
Bassano	827	827
Beaverlodge	1,122	1,083
Black Diamond	878	858
Blairmore	1,791	1,791
Bonnyville	2,322	2,275
Bow Island	1,160	1,160
Brooks	3,517	3,410
Calmar	605	600
Canmore	1,445	1,445
Cardston	2,721	2,721
Carstairs	806	785
Castor	1,090	1,090
Claresholm	2,949	2,585
Coadale	2,541	2,541
Cold Lake	1,257	1,280
Coleman	1,308	1,308
Coronation	1,003	972
Daysland	630	627
Devon	1,283	1,283
Didsbury	1,730	1,686
Drayton Valley	3,326	3,352
Eekville	675	697
Edson	3,817	3,935
Elk Point	775	775
Fairview	1,931	1,884
Falher	938	927
Fort Macleod	2,640	2,680
Fort McMurray	4,984	3,387
Fort Saskatchewan	4,430	4,277
Fox Creek	256	
Gleichen	411	411
Grand Centre	1,892	1,746
Grande Cache	Nil	Nil
Gratum	287	307
Grimshaw	1,668	1,490
Hanna	2,633	2,633
Hardisty	626	597
High Level	2,006	1,551
High Prairie	2,430	2,430
High River	2,239	2,239
Hinton	4,461	4,461
Innisfail	2,531	2,531
Irvine	209	209
Killam	867	899
Lac La Biche	1,649	1,608
Lacombe	3,045	3,035
Leduc	3,029	3,029
Lodgepole	207	207

	1968	1967
Magrath	1,220	1,220
Manning	1,322	1,322
Mayerthorpe	968	961
McLennan	1,144	1,104
Milk River	861	861
Morinville	995	995
Mundare	564	564
Nanton	940	940
Okotoks	1,041	922
Oksoks	3,240	3,033
Oyen	923	907
Peace River	5,201	5,024
Picture Butte	1,013	1,031
Pincher Creek	3,118	3,118
Ponoka	4,487	4,426
Provost	1,344	1,349
Rainbow Lake	380	Nil
Raymond	1,950	1,950
Redcliff	2,141	2,141
Redwater	1,119	1,041
Rimbey	1,502	1,502
Rocky Mountain House	2,713	2,713
Sedgewick	760	760
Slave Lake	1,716	1,716
Smoky Lake	893	871
Spirit River	1,136	1,136
St. Albert	10,243	9,828
Stavelly	317	292
Stettler	4,351	3,988
Stony Plain	1,464	1,464
St. Paul	3,857	3,655
Strathmore	1,025	994
Sundre	805	805
Swan Hills	1,521	1,521
Sylvan Lake	1,352	1,332
Taber	4,603	4,561
Three Hills	1,452	1,452
Tofield	952	952
Trochu	750	755
Two Hills	1,156	1,156
Valleyview	1,827	1,827
Vauxhall	930	930
Vegreville	3,680	3,533
Vermilion	2,685	2,685
Viking	1,206	1,160
Vulcan	1,612	1,612
Wainwright	3,867	3,867
Westlock	2,919	2,792
Whitecourt	2,480	2,502
TOTAL	187,932	181,995

Villages

	1968	1967
Acme	316	316
Airdrie	850	800
Alberta Beach S.V.	143	143
Alix	636	636
Alliance	291	291
Amisk	130	138
Andrew	508	508
Argentia Beach S.V.	2	Nil
Arrowwood	172	174
Barons	260	244
Bawlf	220	220
Beiseker	404	404
Bellevue	1,174	1,174
Bentley	643	637
Berwyn	446	430
Betula Beach S.V.	Nil	Nil
Big Valley	378	378
Bittern Lake	83	86
Blackfalds	779	729
Blackie	148	148
Bon Accord	203	187
Bonnyville Beach S.V.	1	1
Botha	130	123
Bowden	611	580
Boyle	466	466
Breton	447	447
Bruderheim	284	290
Burdett	197	197
Carbon	366	374
Carmangay	270	262
Caroline	294	294
Castle Island S.V.	Nil	Nil
Cayley	133	133

	1968	1967
Cereal	191	191
Champion	368	368
Chauvin	362	362
Chinook	100	100
Chipman	188	188
Clive	239	239
Cluny	171	171
Clyde	256	256
Cochrane	819	819
Consort	670	670
Coutts	427	427
Cowley	163	163
Craigmore	107	107
Cremona	179	179
Crossfield	596	596
Crystal Springs S.V.	13	13
Czar	185	185
Delburne	391	391
Delia	286	286
Derwent	261	261
Dewberry	198	198
Donalda	263	263
Donnelly	260	260
Duchess	201	201
Eaglesham	242	242
Edberg	167	167
Edgerton	345	345
Edmonton Beach S.V.	42	42
Elnora	191	191
Empress	360	360
Entwistle	329	329
Evansburg	462	462
Ferintosh	161	161
Foremost	558	558
Forestburg	683	683
Fort Assiniboine	147	147
Frank	178	178
Gadsby	84	84
Galahad	174	174
Ghost Lake S.V.	Nil	Nil
Gibbons	230	230
Grouxville	305	305
Glendon	350	350
Glenwood	194	194
Golden Days S.V.	8	8
Grandview S.V.	Nil	Nil
Grassy Lake	209	209
Gull Lake S.V.	22	22
Hairy Hill	136	136
Halkirk	177	177
Hay Lakes	185	185
Heisler	199	199
Hill Spring	190	190
Hines Creek	428	428
Holden	503	503
Hughenden	245	245
Hussar	214	214
Hythe	497	497
Innisfree	296	296
Irma	414	414
Irricana	104	104
Island Lake S.V.	9	9
Itaska Beach S.V.	4	4
Kapasiwin S.V.	Nil	Nil
Kinuso	376	376
Kitcooty	356	356
Lakeview S.V.	4	4
Lamont	835	835
Lavoy	118	118
Legal	612	612
Linden	210	210
Lomond	215	215
Longview	204	204
Loughheed	252	252
Ma-Me-O Beach S.V.	109	109
Mannville	683	683
Marwayne	351	351
Millet	429	429
Milo	143	143
Minburn	114	114
Mirror	420	420
Morrin	272	272
Munson	37	37
Myrnam	457	457
Nakamun Park S.V.	2	2
Nampa	317	317

Province Than Last Year

	1968	1967		1968	1967
New Norway	213	220	Municipal Districts		
New Sarepta	179	169	Cardston No. 6	4,259	4,259
Nobleford	392	381	Pincher Creek No. 9	2,739	2,739
Nornglenwold S.V.	24	23	Taber No. 14	6,871	6,871
Onoway	378	378	Willow Creek No. 26	4,317	4,317
Paradise Valley	174	174	Foothills No. 31	6,455	6,455
Perhold	356	356	Acadia No. 34	896	896
Phanondon	202	195	Rocky View No. 44	8,522	8,522
Point Alison S.V.	7	7	Starland No. 47	2,535	2,535
Poplar Bay S.V.	Nil	Nil	Kneehill No. 48	6,290	6,290
Radway	158	158	Provost No. 52	2,944	2,944
Rochon Sands S.V.	2	2	Wainwright No. 61	4,454	4,454
Rockford	292	285	Stony Plain No. 84	8,846	8,846
Roseland	216	214	Bonnyville No. 87	10,990	10,979
Rosemary	210	207	Sturgeon No. 90	15,926	15,926
Ross Haven S.V.	15	17	Westlock No. 92	7,378	7,378
Rumsey	104	119	Smoky River No. 130	3,984	3,984
Ruroft	577	577	Spirit River No. 133	1,243	1,243
Wiley	469	438	Peace No. 135	1,640	1,640
Sandy Beach S.V.	6	20	Fairview No. 136	1,745	1,745
Sanguo	322	305	N.B.: Flagstaff No. 62,		
Seba Beach S.V.	144	155	population 5,977, and		
Seasmith	491	491	Lamont No. 82,		
Silver Beach S.V.	14	31	population 5,872,		
Spruce Grove	667	640	became Counties on		
Standard	291	265	January 1, 1968.		
Stirling	390	390			
Strome	239	239			
Sunset Point S.V.	24	18			
Thorhild	426	420			
Thorsby	600	600			
Tilley	254	254			
Torrington	132	130			
Turner Valley	717	651			
Val Quentin S.V.	8	8			
Veteran	264	264			
Vilna	344	344			
Wanham	294	235			
Warburg	395	395			
Warner	446	446			
Waspit	119	119			
Waskatenau	283	283			
Wembley	298	298			
West Cove S.V.	6	6			
Wildwood	403	403			
Willingdon	393	419			
Yellowstone S.V.	3	3			
Youngstown	357	357			
TOTAL	45,735	45,236			
Counties					
Grande Prairie No. 1	8,697	8,697			
Yukon No. 2	4,330	4,330			
Rocky No. 3	8,392	8,392			
Newell No. 4	5,898	5,898			
Warner No. 5	4,386	4,386			
Stettler No. 6	5,640	5,640			
Thorhild No. 7	4,324	4,324			
Forty Mile No. 8	4,104	4,104			
Heaver No. 9	6,009	6,009			
Wetaskiwin No. 10	8,435	8,435			
Barhead No. 11	5,467	5,467			
Althabasca No. 12	6,147	6,147			
Smoky Lake No. 13	4,028	4,028			
Lacombe No. 14	8,367	8,367			
Wheatland No. 16	5,062	5,062			
Mountain View No. 17	8,656	8,656			
Paintearth No. 18	3,227	3,227			
St. Paul No. 19	6,710	6,710			
Srathcona No. 20	16,185	16,185			
Two Hills No. 21	5,528	5,528			
Camrose No. 22	8,285	8,285			
Red Deer No. 23	12,943	12,943			
Vermilion River No. 24	7,910	7,910			
Leduc No. 25	10,294	10,294			
Lethbridge No. 26	9,506	9,506			
Minburn No. 27	5,591	5,591			
Lac Ste. Anne No. 28	6,687	6,687			
Flagstaff No. 29 -					
Est. 1968,					
formerly M.D. 62	5,977				
Lamont No. 30 -					
Est. 1968,					
formerly M.D. 82	5,872				
TOTAL	202,657	190,808			
Municipal Districts					
Cardston No. 6	4,259	4,259			
Pincher Creek No. 9	2,739	2,739			
Taber No. 14	6,871	6,871			
Willow Creek No. 26	4,317	4,317			
Foothills No. 31	6,455	6,455			
Acadia No. 34	896	896			
Rocky View No. 44	8,522	8,522			
Starland No. 47	2,535	2,535			
Kneehill No. 48	6,290	6,290			
Provost No. 52	2,944	2,944			
Wainwright No. 61	4,454	4,454			
Stony Plain No. 84	8,846	8,846			
Bonnyville No. 87	10,990	10,979			
Sturgeon No. 90	15,926	15,926			
Westlock No. 92	7,378	7,378			
Smoky River No. 130	3,984	3,984			
Spirit River No. 133	1,243	1,243			
Peace No. 135	1,640	1,640			
Fairview No. 136	1,745	1,745			
N.B.: Flagstaff No. 62,					
population 5,977, and					
Lamont No. 82,					
population 5,872,					
became Counties on					
January 1, 1968.					
TOTAL	102,034	113,872			
Improvement Districts					
No. 8	266	266			
No. 10	1,664	1,664			
No. 11	3,792	3,792			
No. 22	472	472			
No. 24	645	645			
No. 27	132	132			
No. 33	32	32			
No. 42	2,220	3,403			
No. 46	1,651	1,651			
No. 50	45	45			
No. 51	3,572	3,572			
No. 58	522	522			
No. 65	5,612	5,612			
No. 68	108	108			
No. 69	179	179			
No. 77	2,022	2,022			
No. 78	3,623	3,623			
No. 79	490	490			
No. 80	2,878	2,829			
No. 85	347	347			
No. 95	3,202	3,202			
No. 96	560	560			
No. 97	63	63			
No. 101	1,825	1,825			
No. 102	4,926	4,926			
No. 107	1,565	1,565			
No. 108	629	629			
No. 109	1,457	1,457			
No. 110	472	472			
No. 111	365	365			
No. 121	309	309			
No. 122	424	424			
No. 123	86	86			
No. 124	2,732	2,732			
No. 125	3,101	3,101			
No. 126	2,726	2,726			
No. 128	1,100	1,100			
No. 129	712	712			
No. 131	2,079	2,079			
No. 132	2,353	2,595			
No. 134	2,792	2,792			
No. 138	3,203	3,203			
No. 139	3,379	3,379			
No. 143	1,792	1,792			
No. 144	84	84			
No. 145	8	8			
No. 146	852	852			
No. 147	3,826	3,826			
No. 148	63	63			
No. 149	129	129			
No. 150	231	231			
TOTAL	77,317	78,693			
Special Areas					
Indians on Reserves	7,974	7,974			
	20,189	20,189			
GRAND TOTAL	1,517,558	1,478,113			



It Wasn't The Fall ...

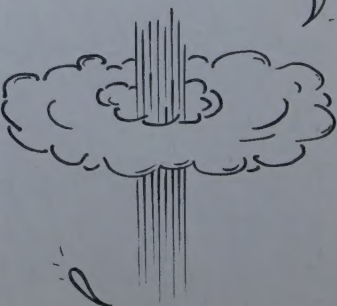
THE MYSTERY OF eight geese that plummeted from the sky to the streets of Calgary may have been solved by Dr. J. Howell, head of the Poultry Disease Section, Veterinary Services Division, Alberta Department of Agriculture.

The bodies of the geese, part of a flock of twenty observed passing over Calgary, were shipped to the Veterinary Laboratory in Edmonton for investigation. Detailed examinations revealed that, although there was strychnine in the gizzards, the immediate cause of death had been the fall to the ground. The puzzle then was to determine what caused the fall.

In discussing the case with Dave Stelfox, Superintendent of the Alberta Department of Agriculture Crop Clinic, Dr. Howell learned that, during a past program of magpie control, strychnine-poisoned birds were sometimes seen to fall to the ground, recover and fly away. This obviously was the same effect as that which the poison had on the geese, but the lighter birds were not harmed by their fall. Next question: why did the geese fall at that particular time?

Dr. Howell knew, from past experience, that animals which have eaten strychnine sometimes show no symptoms of the poison until disturbed by a sudden loud noise or other alarm. This would bring on muscular spasms. With these facts in hand, the veterinarian has advanced the following speculative possibility: while in flight over the city of Calgary, the leader of the flock, for some reason unknown, sounded an alarm. The eight geese which had ingested the poison were seized by muscular spasms and, unable to fly, plunged to their deaths.

It Was The Stopping





Two live lambs draw the attention of young spectators to a part of the first "Food Fair" to be included in the "Alberta Heritage" display in Edmonton.

Food Products Shown At Public Exhibition

THIS YEAR, FOR THE first time, Alberta food products were exhibited as part of the "Alberta Heritage" display of a major Edmonton shopping centre. Inclusion of the "Food Fair" in the show was instituted by the Information Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

The Products Promotion Office of the Information Branch co-ordinated the entire food products exhibit, contacting potential exhibitors and arranging floor space for each display. Producers participating received a floor plan of the display area showing the space provided and suggesting the best color combinations for each booth. Construction of the booths was supervised by the Products Promotion Office.

Of the food producers approached, five agreed to participate.

It is estimated that 100,000 customers passed through the shopping centre each week, and a large proportion of these visited the display. The "Food Fair" was deemed successful by all concerned and a second show is being arranged for Calgary.

Coming Events

SEPTEMBER

1	Stock Car Races	Lethbridge
1-2	Annual Labor Day Golf Tournament	High River
1-2	Annual Rifleman's Rodeo	Ponoka
1-2	Coin-O-Rama	Medicine Hat
1-3	Flowers Canada Convention	Banff
2	Annual Swim Meet	Fairview
2-8	Fall Race Meet	Calgary
4-7	Canadian Corps of Commissionaires Convention	Calgary
5-7	Grand Lodge of Alberta A.F. & A.M.	Banff
5-8	Alberta Motor Association Convention	Banff
5-8	Doodlebug Annual Golf Tournament	Banff
6	Sundre School Fair	Sundre
7	Alberta Provincial Truck Rodeo	Calgary
8	Stock Car Races	Lethbridge
8	Air Show	Brooks
8-15	Boy Scouts of Canada 5th National Executive Staff Conference	Banff
9-14	Freshman Introduction Week — U of A	Edmonton
11	Waskasoo Kiwanis Shot Gun Golf Tournament	Red Deer
11-15	Canadian Hatchery Association Convention	Banff
12-13	Medical Group Management Ass'n Conv.	Edmonton
12-14	Rotary Horse Show	Lethbridge
15	Stock Car Races	Lethbridge
15-17	Alberta Certified Nursing Aide Ass'n Conv.	Red Deer
15-17	Canadian Animal Geneticists Workshop	Edmonton
15-18	National Newspaper Promotion Ass'n (West.) Conv.	Jasper
15-29	Billy Graham Crusade	Edmonton
16	Cattle Sale at Sales Corrals 14 miles north of	Marwayne
18-20	Western Canadian Water and Sewage Conv.	Calgary
18-20	Associated Milk Foundation of Canada Conv.	Edmonton
18-21	Dominion Chartered House Brokers Ass'n Conv.	Edmonton
20-21	Girls' International Rodeo	
	World Championship Finals	Calgary
20-30	Horse Races	Lethbridge
21	Grand Opening of New Hangar & Offices Edmonton Flying Club	Edmonton
21-24	RCFCA Annual Meeting	Edmonton
23-26	Alberta Medical Association Annual Conv.	Edmonton
24-26	Canadian Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Ass'n Conv.	Calgary
25-26	White Heather Concert	Calgary
25-27	Society of Industrial & Cost Accountants of Canada Convention	Edmonton
25-28	Canadian Ass'n for Retarded Children Conv.	Edmonton
26-27	Civil Service Association of Alberta Seminar	Banff
27-28	Alberta Society of Radiological Technicians Convention	Edmonton

27-29	American Contract Bridge League	Calgary
27-29	U of A Alumni Homecoming Weekend	Edmonton
28-29	Scout Staff Conference	Banff
29-Oct. 2	Canadian Chamber of Commerce Convention	Calgary
29-Oct. 5	Western School on Alcoholism	Banff
29-Oct. 11	Personnel Management Short Course	Banff

OCTOBER

2	University of Lethbridge Classical Concert	Lethbridge
2-5	Institute of Power Engineers Convention	Edmonton
3-4	Youth Dept. Conference on Drug Abuse	Edmonton
4	Alberta Heart Foundation Annual Meeting	Calgary
4	Whitecourt Hospital Women's Auxiliary Harvest Ball	Whitecourt
4-5	Lacombe Kinsmen Indoor Rodeo	Lacombe
4-5	ATA Council on School Administration	Red Deer
5	ATA Early Childhood Education Council	Calgary
7-9	Canadian Restaurant Association (Mid Western Hospitality Show)	Edmonton
7-9	Alberta Municipal Vehicles & Equipment Association Annual Meeting	Edmonton
7-12	Vienna Ice Revue	Edmonton
8-10	Associated Milk Foundation of Canada Convention	Edmonton
9	Calgary Office Machine Dealers Association Convention	Calgary
9-11	Alberta Federation of Labour Convention	Lethbridge
9-11	Canadian Research Management Association Convention	Edmonton
10-12	Kiwanis Second Annual Indoor Rodeo	Lethbridge
11-12	Rodeo	Viking
16-18	Alberta Soft Drink Association Convention	Calgary
18-19	Rodeo	Vermilion
18-19	Indoor Rodeo	Three Hills
18-20	Alberta Council for Crippled Children and Adults Provincial Easter Seal Meeting at Camp HeHoHa	Lake Isle
20-21	Alberta Theatres Association Convention	Edmonton
20-21	Lethbridge Symphony Concert	Lethbridge
20-24	Canadian Warehousing Association Convention	Calgary
24-25	International Law Enforcement Corporation Conference	Lethbridge
25	SAIT Awards Days	Calgary
25	Annual Policemen's Ball	Lethbridge
25-26	Boy Scouts of Canada National Executive	Calgary
28-Nov. 2	Fall Swine and Sheep Show	Edmonton
31-Nov. 3	AUMA Annual Convention	Lethbridge
31	Alberta Liberal Association Convention	Calgary